

## CERTAIN CASES IN WHICH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS SUSPENDED DEPORTATION

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FEBRUARY 23, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and  
ordered to be printed

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Mr. WALTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the  
following

### REPORT

[To accompany S. Con. Res. 66]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 66) favoring the suspension of deportation in the cases of certain aliens, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the concurrent resolution do pass.

#### PURPOSE OF THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The purpose of the concurrent resolution is to record congressional approval in accordance with Public Law 863 of the 80th Congress of suspension of deportation in certain cases in which the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Since 1940 and prior to July 1, 1948, the law provided in substance that the Attorney General may suspend deportation of certain aliens if he finds that such deportation would result in serious economic detriment to a citizen of the United States or legally resident alien who is the spouse, parent, or minor child of such deportable aliens. Under the then existing law such suspension of deportation was subject to review by the Congress; but if within a designated period of time the Congress did not pass a concurrent resolution stating in substance that the Congress does not favor the suspension of deportation, the suspension was final, and the status of the alien involved was adjusted to that of a permanent resident.

## 2 CERTAIN CASES ATTORNEY GENERAL SUSPENDED DEPORTATION

Public Law 863 of the 80th Congress (approved July 1, 1948), enlarged the classes of deportable aliens who were eligible for suspension of deportation by adding to the group of aliens eligible for suspension (a) certain aliens theretofore ineligible by reason of race, and (b) aliens who have resided continuously in the United States for 7 years or more and were residing in the United States on the effective date of the act. The procedure prescribed by the applicable law requires affirmative congressional approval in each case before the suspension of deportation becomes final and the status of the alien can be adjusted to that of a permanent resident.

Included in the concurrent resolution are 211 cases. These 211 cases are among 228 cases referred to the Congress during the month of January 1955. Of the cases referred during this period, 17 are being held for further study and investigation.

In each case which is recommended for approval, a careful check has been made to determine whether or not the alien (a) has met the requirements of the law, (b) is of good moral character, and (c) is possessed of strong equities which would warrant the suspension of deportation.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in each case referred to in the concurrent resolution, finds that the concurrent resolution should be enacted and it accordingly so recommends its enactment.



The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution (S. Res. 66) for the suspension of deportation in the case of certain aliens, hereby reports and recommends that the concurrent resolution be passed.

### REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

The purpose of the concurrent resolution is to secure congressional approval in accordance with Public Law 863 of the 80th Congress of suspension of deportation in certain cases in which the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 5 months.

### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Since 1916 and prior to July 1, 1948, the law provided in substance that the Attorney General may suspend deportation of certain aliens if he finds that such suspension would result in serious economic detriment to a citizen of the United States or locally resident alien who is the spouse, parent, or minor child of such citizen or alien. Under the then existing law such suspension of deportation was subject to review by the Congress, but it was a restricted period of time. Congress did not pass a concurrent resolution in substance that the Congress does not favor the suspension of deportation, the suspension was final and the status of the alien involved was adjusted to that of a permanent resident.